The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* him hence. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
In Portugal men spent with age, so as they cannot hope for above a year of life, *ship* themselves away in a Brazil fleet. *Temple.*
A single leaf can waft an army o'er,
Or *ship* off senates to some distant shore. *Pope.*
The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to be *shipped* off. *Addis.*

SHI'PBOARD. *n. s.* [*ship* and *board.* See BOARD.]
1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: *a shipboard, on shipboard*, in a ship.
Let him go *on shipboard*, and the mariners will not leave their starboard and larboard. *Bramhall.*
Friend,
What do'st thou make *a shipboard*? To what end? *Dryden.*
Ovid, writing from *on shipboard* to his friends, excused the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*
2. The plank of a ship.
They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees, and brought cedars from Lebanon to make masts. *Ezek.* xxvii. 5.

SHI'PBOY. *n. s.* [*ship* and *boy.*] Boy that serves in a ship.
Few or none know me: if they did,
This *shipboy*'s semblance hath disguis'd me quite. *Shakesp.*

SHI'PMAN. *n. s.* [*ship* and *man.*] Sailor; seaman.
I myself have the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I' th' *shipman*'s card. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Hiram sent in the navy *shipmen* that had knowledge of the sea. 1 *Kings* ix. 27.

SHI'PMASTER. *n. s.* Master of the ship.
The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, what meanest thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God. *Jon.* i. 6.

SHI'PPING. *n. s.* [from *ship.*]
1. Vessels of navigation.
Before Cæsar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not any *shipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered with hides. *Raleigh.*
The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength of our *shipping*, have for many ages past made us a match for the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for the strongest at sea. *Temple.*
Fishes first to *shipping* did impart;
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*
2. Passage in a ship.
They took *shipping* and came to Capernaum, seeking for Jesus. *Jo.* vi. 24.

SHI'PWRECK. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wreck.*]
1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.
Bold were the men, which on the ocean first
Spread their new sails, when *shipwreck* was the worst. *Waller.*
We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and *shipwrecks*. *L'Estrange.*
This sea war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinquiremes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their *shipwrecks*. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The parts of a shattered ship.
They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*
3. Destruction; miscarriage.
Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having put away, concerning faith, have made *shipwreck*. 1 *Tim.* i.

To SHI'PWRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.
Whence the sun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break. *Shakesp.*
2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.
Thou that can'st still the raging of the seas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,
Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gusts
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts. *Prior.*
A square piece of marble shews itself to have been a little pagan monument of two persons who were *shipwrecked*. *Addis.*
3. To throw by loss of the vessel.
Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me. *Shakesp.*

SHI'PWRIGHT. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wright.*] A builder of ships.
Why such impress of *shipwrights*, whose sore talk
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shakesp.*
A miserable shame it were for our *shipwrights*, if they did not exceed all others in the setting up of our royal ships. *Ral.*
Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and *shipwrights* in our sea-port towns. *Swift.*
The Roman fleet, although built by *shipwrights*, and conducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbuthnot.*
As when a *shipwright* stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing, till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

SHIRE. *n. s.* [ȝeir, from ȝeiran, to divide, Sax. *skyre*, Erse.] A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff.
His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons, set in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every *shire*. *Fa. Queen.*
The noble youths from distant *shires* resort. *Prior.*

SHIRT. *n. s.* [*skiort*, Danish; ȝeȝne, ȝeȝne, Saxon.] The under linen garment of a man.
Shift a *shirt*: the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat extraordinarily. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.
When we lay next us what we hold most dear,
Like Hercules, envenom'd *shirts* we wear,
And cleaving mischiefs. *Dryden.*
Several persons in December had nothing over their shoulders but their *shirts*. *Addison on Italy.*

To SHIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt.
Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were cloath'd with skin, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

SHI'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *shirt.*] Wanting a shirt.
Linsey-woolsey brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others. *Pope.*

SHITTAH. } *n. s.* A sort of precious wood, of which *Moses*
SHI'TTIM. } made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmet.*
I will plant in the wilderness the *shittah*-tree. *Is.* xli. 19.
Bring me an offering of badgers skins and *shittim*-wood *Ex.*

SHI'TTLECOCK. *n. s.* [Commonly and perhaps as properly *battlecock*. Of *shittle* or *shuttle* the etymology is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *schutteln*, German, to shake; or ȝeotan, Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its feathers. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecork*, a cork driven to and fro, as the instrument in weaving, and softened by frequent and rapid utterance from *cork* to *cock*.] A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.
You need not discharge a cannon to break the chain of his thoughts: the pat of a *shittlecock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his business. *Collier.*

SHIVE. *n. s.* [*schyve*, Dutch.]
1. A slice of bread.
Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*. *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.*
2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance.
Shavings made by the plane are in some things differing from those *shives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are obtained by borers. *Boyle.*

To SHI'VER. *v. n.* [*schawren*, German.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.
Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver*. *Bacon.*
What religious palsy's this,
Which makes the boughs divest their bliss?
And that they might her footsteps straw,
Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe. *Cheveland.*
Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear? *Milton.*
The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin,
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in. *Dryden.*
He described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he *shivered* every joint. *Addison.*
Give up Rains to the realms of day,
Whose ghost, yet *shivering* on Cocytus' sand,
Expects its passage to the farther strand. *Pope.*
Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucasus to *shiver*,
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*

To SHI'VER. *v. n.* [from *shive.*] To fall at once into many parts or shives.
Had'st thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'd'st *shiver'd* like an egg. *Shakesp. King John.*
Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state, you may be sure to have wars. *Bacon.*
The natural world, should gravity once cease, or be withdrawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Howell.*

To SHI'VER. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to shatter.
The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown. *Milton.*
Show'rs of granado's rain, by sudden burst
Disploding murd'rous bowels; fragments of steel
A thousand ways at once, the *shiver'd* orbs
Fly diverse, working torment. *Philips.*

SHI'VER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.
He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a bisket. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*. *Shakespeare.*
If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *shivers* and fritters. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to *shivers* dash'd, th' assault renew,
Vain battery, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SHI'VERY. *adj.* [from *shiver.*] Loose of coherence; incompact; easily falling into many fragments.
There were observed incredible numbers of these shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone. *Woodward.*

SHO'ADSTONE. *n. s.*
Shoadstone is a small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver colour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke of an iron vein. *Woodward on Fossils.*
Certain tin-stones lay on the face of the ground which they call *shoad*, as shed from the main load, and made somewhat round by the water. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or trains of metallick fragments born off from them, and lying in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *n. s.* [ȝeole, Saxon.
1. A croud; a great multitude; a throng.
When there be great *shoals* of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of sustentation: once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*
A league is made against such routs and *shoals* of people as have utterly degenerated from nature *Bacon.*
The vices of a prince draw *shoals* of followers, when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, because single. *Decay of Piety.*
A *shoal* of silver fishes glides
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*
God had the command of famine, whereby he could have carried them off by *shoals*. *Woodward.*
Around the goddess roll
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a sable *shoal*,
Thick, and more thick the black blocade extends. *Pope.*
2. A shallow; a sand bank.
The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the dangerous *shoals*. *Abbot's Descript. of the World.*
He heaves them off the *shoales*. *Dryden.*
The depth of your pond should be six foot; and on the sides some *shoales* for the fish to lay their spawn. *Mortimer.*

To SHOAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To croud; to throng.
The wave-sprung entrails, about which fausens and fish did *shoale*. *Chapman.*
2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.
What they met
Solid, or slimy, as in raging sea,
Tost up and down, together crouded drove,
From each side *shoaling* tow'rds the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

SHOAL. *adj.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOA'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *shoaly.*] Shallowness; frequency of shallow places.

SHOA'LY. *adj.* [from *shoal.*] Full of shoals; full of shallow places.
Those who live
Where, with his *shoaly* foords Vulturnus roars. *Dryden.*
The watchful heroe felt the knocks, and found
The tossing vessel sail'd on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

SHOCK. *n. s.* [*choc*, French; *schocken*, Dutch.]
1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.
Thro' the *shock*
Of fighting elements on all sides round
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*
2. Concussion; external violence.
It is inconceptible how any such man that hath stood the *shock* of an eternal duration, without corruption or alteration, should after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*
These strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,
That secret in a long continu'd vein
Pass through the earth, the pon'drous pile sustain. *Black.*
Such is the haughty man, his tow'ring soul,
'Midst all the *shocks* and injuries of fortune,
Rises superior and looks down on Cæsar. *Addison.*
Long at the head of his few faithful friends,
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*
The tender apples from their parents rent,
By stormy *shocks* must not neglected lye,
The prey of worms. *Philips.*
3. The conflict of enemies.
The adverse legions, not less hideous join'd
The horrid *shock*. *Milton.*
Those that run away are in more danger than the others that stand the *shock*. *L'Estrange.*
The mighty force
Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their desp'rate king:
Twice he arose, and join'd the horrid *shock*. *Philips.*
4. Offence; impression of disgust.
Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*
5. [*Schocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves of corn.
Corn tithed, or parson, together to get,
And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tusser.*
In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in, in his season. *Job.*
Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be born. *Sandys.*
Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomson.*
6. [from *shagg.*] A rough dog.
I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not distinct species. *Locke.*

To SHOCK. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.
1. To shake by violence.
These her princes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *shock* them. *Shakesp. K. John.*
2. To offend; to disgust.
Supposing verses are never so beautiful, yet if they contain any thing that *shocks* religion or good manners, they are
Versus inopes rerum nugæque canoræ. *Dryden.*
Those who in reading Homer are *shock'd* that 'tis always a lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*
My son,
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindness for him, still
Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.* To be offensive.
The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take in female conversations, is very *shocking* to the Italians, who are naturally jealous. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of sheaves.
Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tusser.*

SHOD. for *shoed*, the preterit and participle passive of to *shoe*.
Strong exoctreed cart that is clouted and *shod*. *Tusser.*

SHOE. *n. s.* plural *shoes* anciently *shoon*. [ȝeco, ȝeoe, Saxon; *schoe*, Dutch.] The cover of the foot.
Your hose should be ungarter'd, your *shoe* untied, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakesp.*
Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*,
For they are thrifty honest men. *Shakesp. Hen* VI.
This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe*-leather. *Boyle.*
Unknown and like esteem'd, and the dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *shoon*,
And yet more medicinal than that moly
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave;
He call'd it hæmony. *Milton.*
I was in pain, pulled of my *shoe*, and some ease that gave me. *Temple.*

To SHOE. *v. a.* preterit, I *shod*; participle passive *shod*. [from the noun.]
1. To fit the foot with a *shoe*.
The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons. *Shakesp.*
He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe* him himself. *Shakespeare.*
Tell your master that the horses want *shoeing*. *Swift.*
2. To cover at the bottom.
The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,
And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With thistle down they *shod* it. *Drayt.*

SHOE'BOY. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *boy.*] A boy that cleans *shoes*
If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience? *Swift.*
How each the publick good pursues,
Make all true patriots up to *shoeboys*,
Huzza their brethren. *Swift.*

SHOE'ING-HORN. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *horn.*]
1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow *shoe*.
2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium. In contempt.
Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supernumerary and insignificant fellows which they use like whisters, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Spectator.*
I have been an arrant *shoeing-horn* for above these twenty years. I served my mistress in that capacity above five of the number before she was shod. Though she had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myself the best shoe in her shop. *Spectator.*

SHOEMA'KER. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *maker.*] One whose trade is to make shoes.

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